

REASONS

Humbly offer'd to the

PARLIAMENT,

U P O N

The present Posture of AFFAIRS,

Particularly with respect to

Don *CARLOS*'s Introduction
into *Italy*, and the Negotiations
of a new *Treaty of Peace*, be-
tween the Courts of *Great-*
Britain and *Vienna*.

L O N D O N :

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REASONS, &c.



S the General Prosperity of every Country redounds to the Advantage of the several Individuals in that Community; for the same Reason every private Man must be more or less a Sharer in those *common Calamities* that attend it: This I take to be the Foundation of that Curiosity, which prevails in most Men to enquire into the *State and Condition* of their Country, and into the *Management of Publick Affairs*; their being nothing more natural than to

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enquire

enquire into the Causes of those Events wherein we think our Interest is concerned. Indeed when Things run on prosperously, and every body enjoys his *Liberty* and *Property* in such a Latitude as flows from a regular *Administration*; and when Men are convinced of the *Capacity* and *Integrity* of their *Governors*; this Curiosity is not at little rebated, and they are then inclin'd to acquiesce to those *Publick Benefits* without any further Enquiry into the *Secret Springs* and *Causes* from whence they flow. But on the other hand, if it evidently appears that the *Interest* of the *Publick* is entirely neglected, Trade declining, nay almost given up and sacrific'd, tho' it be the very *Vitals* of the *Common Wealth*, *Foreign Wars* engag'd in, tho' notoriously destructive to the *Publick Welfare*; and all other Means

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and *Arts* labour'd in order to *im-*
poverish and *exhaust* a Country;
 Such a Crisis as this will infallibly
 raise a Curiosity in the Injured, to
 pry into the *Conduct* of their *Super-*
riors, and the Causes of so much
 Misery; this they think their Suf-
 ferings give them a Right to do.

But the Misfortune is, that the
 Opportunity does not fall to every
 Man's Lot to discover the true Ori-
 gin from whence the Misfortunes of
 his Country do proceed, for things
 of this Nature do not pass thro' but
 few, nay very few Hands, and those
 commonly none of the *benefit*, it
 being their *Interest* to *conceal*, as
 well as to act the *Crime*; yet in-
 deed we find that Things, even of
 this Sort, have often been brought
 to light, either thro' a Remorse of
 some of the *superior Agents*, or
 the *Honesty* of some of the *inferior*;
 for sometimes it happens, that such

have had the *Publick Good* of their Country more at Heart than their own *private Gains*: And tho' Instances of this Nature are very uncommon, yet I doubt not but I shall be able to convince every *true Englishman*, and some *false ones* too, who by chance may have the Perusal of these few Pages, that this is a Case which does not want a Precedent.

There are now several very dangerous Contrivances to my Knowledge at this Time in Agitation at a certain Court, which the Times will not bear to be made publick; and which I fear (tho' hope at the same time the Reverse) that the Nation will sooner *feel* than *know* those Evils designed against them.

The present Condition of our Country, and some *Miseries* which at present bear so hard upon us, is, in my Opinion, worth our present

sent Consideration ; but as I have already observed, Enquiries of this Nature are generally conceal'd from the Cognizance of vulgar Eyes, yet it will evidently appear that Providence has so order'd it, that most of the Facts from whence our *present Calamities* have proceeded, are come to the Knowledge of a Person not in the least disinclined to do his Country justice ; and that the present Age may not be so far deceived as to attribute the *Evils* which we now, and have for a long time suffer'd, to the bare Effect of Chance, I have thought fit to publish what follows, to shew, that on the contrary all this has proceeded from a regular Design, in order to bring us *low*, and to make us *hum-ble* ; a Virtue we are not naturally disposed to, especially in some Instances, wherein the Exercise of it will be required at our Hands : For
it

it will appear even necessary to the Designs of our present Superiors, that we should be reduced to our present, if not a much worse Condition than what we really are.

In this Enquiry it will be necessary to look back into the first Sources and Origin of Things, and to relate some Facts that have been hitherto buried to the World, and in some Measures even to the very Actors themselves; I shall therefore beg leave to refresh the Memory of some, and to inform the Judgment of others, with respect to certain Transactions; from the Original of which Transactions derives our present Misfortunes; and intend to give the Reader an Account of the Secret Intrigues and Passages that were used at the negotiating a modern Treaty, call'd by some People a Treaty of Peace, Union, &c.

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The Author of the *Craftsman* or *Country Journal* of Saturday July 4, 1730. in his initial Letter gives a most impartial Account of the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops into *Italy*, in favour of *Don Carlos*, which I think cannot be easily defected if the Emperor of *Germany* should resolve to oppose. But it is best to deliver his own Words. His Majesty was pleased to tell this (in his Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the last Session) that the Friendship between the two Nations depended on the faithful Execution of those reciprocal Engagements. The Article in Favour of *Don Carlos* (which is confessed to be one of the principal Stipulations) and known to be the Favourite Point at the Court of *Spain* was to be effectuated without Loss of Time. The Treaty hath now been

' been sign'd above *Seven Months* ;
 ' and yet *this Article* is so far
 ' from having been put in Exe-
 ' cution, that I do not remember
 ' to have seen any authentick Ac-
 ' count that the *Treaty* itself hath
 ' been *ratified* in Form by the con-
 ' tracting Parties. If it hath not
 ' been *ratified*, it cannot be said
 ' that we have a *Peace*, even with
 ' *Spain*. If it hath been *rati-*
 ' *fied*, *Spain* will certainly insist
 ' upon the Execution of our En-
 ' gagements; especially in the *prin-*
 ' *cipal* and *favourite* Point. The
 ' Difficulty of effectuating this
 ' Point against the Consent of the
 ' *Emperor*, or of obtaining his
 ' Consent, without ample Satis-
 ' faction for his *Expences*, and
 ' perhaps some *other Conditions*,
 ' hath been already mentioned ;
 ' and I am afraid it will not prove a
 ' much less difficult Task to per-
 ' suade

‘ suade the Court of *Spain* to
 ‘ desist from the Execution of *this*
 ‘ *Article*.

‘ From hence it appears that
 ‘ our Affairs are brought to this Di-
 ‘ lemma. Our Friendship with *Spain*
 ‘ depends on the *effectual* Execu-
 ‘ tion of our Engagements. If
 ‘ we endeavour to put them in Ex-
 ‘ ecution against the Consent of his
 ‘ *Imperial Majesty*, a Rupture
 ‘ with *Him* is inevitable; which
 ‘ may happen to involve us and all
 ‘ *Europe* in a general War, with-
 ‘ out *effectuating* the main Point of
 ‘ our Engagements with *Spain*. If
 ‘ We decline putting them in Exe-
 ‘ cution, our *Treaty* with *Spain*
 ‘ becomes immediately of no Force.
 ‘ In either of these Cases, the great
 ‘ End of a *general Pacification*,
 ‘ which hath been so much desired,
 ‘ and so often promised, will be
 ‘ defeated; and We shall be again
 C ‘ redu-

reduced to the same precarious and unhappy State, in which We have continued for *five* or *six* *Tears* past.

If any Credit may be given to constant Advices from Abroad, the Court of *Spain* does absolutely insist upon the Performance of our Stipulation, in Favour of *Don Carlos*; and indeed the whole Tenour of their Conduct towards us, ever since the Conclusion of the *Treaty*, gives us Reason to believe that They do not look upon it as an *absolute*, or *compleat* *Peace*, till that *Engagement* is effectually put in Execution; for,

First, It is very remarkable that They have not sent any *Minister* to our Court, since the *Treaty* was sign'd, as is usual upon such Occasions; and tho' his Majesty paid them the Compliment

ment of sending a *Person*, of great Honour, to negotiate it, and of rewarding Him with a *Peerage*, as well as with one of the first *Employments* in the State, for his good Service.

Secondly, Our latest Accounts from *Gibraltar* inform us that the *Blockade* of that Place is continued ; that the *Spaniards* keep a constant Guard under the very Walls of the Town, and will not suffer any of our Garrison to stir out of it ; which gives us Reason to apprehend that They have not yet given over all Thoughts of renewing their Attempts upon that *Fortress*, unless they are gratified, according to their Expectations, in some other *Points*.

Thirdly, Tho' the Directors of the *South-Sea-Company* have been at the Expence of building a fine *Assiento* Ship, and laid out

‘ a great Sum of the Company’s
 ‘ Money in *perishable Goods*, for
 ‘ that Service, many Months ago;
 ‘ yet it is observable that They
 ‘ have not thought proper to send
 ‘ it Abroad, for Want of some *Autho-*
 ‘ *rity*, or *Indemnification* from
 ‘ the Court of *Spain*; which is
 ‘ indeed highly necessary, after
 ‘ their late *Seizures* and *Depre-*
 ‘ *dations*.

‘ It will be said perhaps, that
 ‘ notwithstanding these particular
 ‘ Inconveniencies, We have recei-
 ‘ ved a general Advantage from
 ‘ the Treaty of *Seville*; that the
 ‘ Ports of *Spain* are now open to
 ‘ our Merchants; that our *Trade*
 ‘ and *Manufactures* must conse-
 ‘ quently increase; and that *Com-*
 ‘ *missaries* are appointed on our
 ‘ Part (tho’ none yet on the Part
 ‘ of *Spain*) to procure Reparation
 ‘ for the Losses of our Merchants

I do not deny that this may
 be true in *some Degree*; and I
 wish it were true in a *much greater*;
 but as even this State of our
 Affairs, whatever it is, depends
 on the Continuance of our pre-
 sent Friendship with *Spain*; as
 the Continuance of that Friend-
 ship depends on the *faithful Execution*
 of all our *Engagements*;
 and as one of our principal *En-*
gagements is likely to meet with
 great Objections, I confess I am
 not without some Apprehensions
 of *bad Events*. In the mean
 Time it is undeniably true that
 our *Italian Trade*, which was
 one of the best Branches of our
 Commerce, is at present greatly
 interrupted, if not totally sus-
 pended.

Thus stands our Case, at pre-
 sent, with Relation to the *Em-*
pire and Spain, I wish I could
 congratulate

' congratulate my Countrymen on
 ' the Felicity of their Condition
 ' in some *other Respects* ; which I
 ' must take the Liberty to men-
 ' tion, with great Seriousness, as
 ' Matters of the utmost Impor-
 ' tance.

This I take to be the clear Ac-
 count of the Affair, and it is certain
 that his *Imperial* Majesty, has pe-
 remptorily denied his complying
 with the Article of the *Seville*
 Treaty, relating to the settling six
 thousand *Spanish* Troops in the
Italian Dominions ; and thereupon
 has actually marched a very confide-
 rable Army, in order to hinder the
 Introduction of *Spanish* Troops ;
 for which, in my Opinion he is not
 blame-worthy ; besides if the said
Spanish Troops should ever be let-
 tled in *Italy*, is it not then in the
 Power of his *Catholick* Majesty,
 with the Assistance of the said
 Troops,

Troops, to make way for ten times that Number, which his *Imperial* Majesty (not without good Reason) might apprehend would threaten Danger to his *Italian* Dominions.

There is one particular Affair, come now afresh in my Memory; which is, that I am assured the King of *Spain* has not forgot by what Means, the Emperor of *Germany*, obtained the Kingdom of *Sicily*; nor can He be altogether ignorant (of what the World knows) how burdensome, and disagreeable, a *German* Government is to the People of *Sicily*, as well as *Naples*; and therefore it is very natural, as well as reasonable, to believe that the King of *Spain*, may be for taking Advantage, of the favourable Dispositions of the People towards him; and some time or other, lay hold of a proper

per Conjunction of Affairs, to attempt the Recovery of those ancient Demelnes of the Crown of *Spain*.

I think it cannot be denied by any confiderate Persons, let their Principles be as they will; That considering the State of the Nation, the Load of the Publick Debt, the Difficulty of laying new Taxes, and the Expence of a War; that it would have been better for *Great Britain*, not to have embroil'd her self with the neighbouring Powers, which is certain must end in a War; for as an apparent Fear is shewn of entering into a War, the miserable *Alternative*, must for certain, be a dishonourable and disadvantageous Peace.

As to the Probability of the *Tuscan* Dominions, being annex'd to the Crown of *Spain*, I shall not take upon me to say much of, but

am

am certain that they certainly will be, provided the Prince of *Asturias* should die without Issue, since *Don Carlos* succeeds him to the Crown of *Spain*; tho' it would be a manifest Violation of the *Quadruple Alliance*. Thus the Author of a Pamphlet lately published, speaking upon this Head, delivers himself in these Words.

‘ This Apprehension, I think
 ‘ may be supported, not only by
 ‘ the *Quadruple Alliance*, but what
 ‘ I must confess, I’m a much surpriz-
 ‘ ed at, by the Authority of the
 ‘ late *Seville* Treaty; —but let it
 ‘ first be tried by the common Sense
 ‘ of Mankind, without Regard to
 ‘ either of them.

‘ Do we not suppose that a Pro-
 ‘ vision for the second Family of
 ‘ the King of *Spain*, the Children
 ‘ of the present Queen of *Spain*,
 ‘ who has appeared for some Years,

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‘ to

' to have so much Influence at that
 ' Court, to have been principally
 ' intended, in the Settlement made
 ' of those *Italian* Dominions, in
 ' Favour of *Don Carlos*, and the
 ' Male Descendants of the Queen?
 ' If this is true, if these are the
 ' present Views of the Queen, by
 ' what Arts hath it been possible to
 ' persuade her that the *Spanish*
 ' Troops (which so much alarm
 ' the Emperor) are a proper Secu-
 ' rity for the Succession of her own
 ' Family to Dominions allowed to
 ' be *Fiefs* of the Empire, and in a
 ' Case where it is so evidently the
 ' Interest of her own Family to
 ' possess a Sovereignty in them,
 ' independently of the Crown of
 ' *Spain*? — That Princess must
 ' surely know, what almost every
 ' Man in *Europe* is aware of, the
 ' Contingencies to which her pre-
 ' sent Influence in the Councils of
 ' *Spain*

‘ *Spain* remains liable ; or if these
 ‘ were out of the Case, she may
 ‘ die, or the present King of *Spain*
 ‘ may die, and, in both Cases alike,
 ‘ the Interest of her Family be left
 ‘ at the Mercy of Councils very
 ‘ different from those which now
 ‘ seem to prevail at that Court.

‘ Thus his *Imperial* Majesty will
 ‘ have as much Reason to appre-
 ‘ hend a War in *Italy*, in case he
 ‘ should accede to the Treaty of
 ‘ *Seville*, as if he should not ;
 ‘ and can this Prince, or his Minis-
 ‘ ters, want the Information of any
 ‘ Authors of this Side of the Wa-
 ‘ ter, to instruct them whether it
 ‘ is their Interest to enter upon it
 ‘ before or after the Introduction
 ‘ of *Spanish* Troops ;

I make no Doubt but all Men of
 Sense are so far of this Author’s
 Opinion, as to beleive, that if the
 present King or Queen of *Spain*

should die, that Kingdom will be governed by quite different Councils, and in such a case, if the *Spaniards* had six thousand Men in *Italy*, it is highly probable they would rather chuse to annex the Dukedoms of *Tuscany, Parma, &c.* to the Crown of *Spain*, than erect a Sovereignty there, in Favour of the Issue of the Queen of *Spain*, independent on them, and as a *Fief* of the Empire.

As yet it may be said, that our present Governours have transacted the Publick Affairs, with so much Prudence, if not so much Integrity, that it has hitherto been impossible for any to discern the contrary ; but it has not been in their Power as yet to make all the World believe every thing they have set forth and said, and indeed I hope it will never be in their Powers to
make

make every body dance after their own Pipe.

These are the Facts, and these the Schemes I have at this Time thought fit to acquaint my Countrymen with, before they are involved in a common Ruin, and perhaps a destructive War. I am no Party Writer; I neither prefer the Interests of the *Whigs* before the Interests of the *Tories*, nor the *Tories* before the *Whigs*; there are in both those Parties Men so notoriously vile, as no Country was ever cursed with the like: Nor are there on the other hand wanting in both, Men of the strictest Honour and Regard for the Publick Good. What I say I know. These little Distinctions amongst us are propagated by the real Enemies of us all, by Men that have Designs upon our common Liberties: For I beg leave to assure the World,
that

that the Question now is, not whether *Whig* or *Tory*, Church of *England* or *Dissenter* is to prevail, but between *English Liberty*, and Suspension of Trade.

If after this Warning Party-Humour prevails before Publick Good, the Evils designed against us will be our common Punishment.



F I N I S

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The following Pamphlets were lately published, and to be had at the several Pamphlet-Shops in London and Westminster.

I. **A** LETTER to a Member of Parliament relating to the *Secret Article* concluded and ratified by the late Treaty of *Seville*, concerning *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*; together with the whole Pamphlet entituled, *The Case of Dunkirk, faithfully Stated and impartially Considered*. To which is annex'd, *A Meditation on a Great Man*, after the Manner of *Sir John Falstaff*, and the Author of the admired Letter signed *Cleomenes* in the *Daily Courant*, May, 21.

II. A LIST of all such GENTLEMEN of the House of Commons, as voted for and against the Question for granting the Sum of 241,259 l. 1 s. 3 d. for defraying the Expence of 12000 *Hessian* Troops, in the Pay of *Great Britain*, for the Year 1730. With an Account of the several Places of Profit a great Number of those Gentlemen that voted for the said Question held at that Time under the Government.

III. The

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III. The LORDS PROTESTS in the late Session of Parliament, viz. 1. On the Treaty of Peace, Union, and Friendship, between *Great-Britain, France and Spain*, concluded at *Seville* on the 9th of *November*. 2. On the Motion for reading the Mutiny Bill, &c. 3. On the Motion to Address for a List of Pensions. 4. On the Question for rejecting the Pension-Bill. 5. On the Bill to punish Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters. 6. On the State of the Nation. With a State of the National Debt, Provided or Unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood the 31st of *December* 1728. and the 31st of *December* 1729. Together with an Account of the *Sinking Fund* in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of *December* 1716, the said Fund hath been applied. Also an Account, shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1729 hath been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, untill the 29th Day of *January* 1729 and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Deficiency thereupon: To which is annexed, a Copy of the Pension-Bill passed by the Commons, and rejected by the Lords.

IV. The Tryal of Mr. *John Whaley*, on an Action brought against him by Mrs. *Elizabeth Davis*, for a Non-Performance of a Promise of Marriage. Tried on *Friday* the 26th of *June*, 1730. at the Sitings at *Guildhall*, in his Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas*,
before

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before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Eyre: With the whole Pleadings at large of the Council on both Sides; and the Judgment of the Court how far an Action in those Cases can be maintained, with relation to a Promise of Marriage, and the Breach of such a Promise. In which is inserted the full Substance of the several Letters that were read in Court, and sent by the Defendant to the Plaintiff, in the Years 1722 and 1723, and the Letter dated *February 11, 1723*, that was read in Court, said to be sent by the Plaintiff to the Defendant. The whole published for the Satisfaction of young Gentlemen and Ladies.

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